

**Posttest – Special Needs Planning Considerations
for Service and Support Providers (IS-197.SP)**

(Total of 30 questions)

1. The special needs population is considered an at-risk group during an emergency is because:
 - a) People with special needs require medical assistance in shelters.
 - b) The number of people with special needs is expected to increase dramatically in future years.
 - c) People with special needs often seek public shelter following an emergency.
 - d) Unique challenges may impede their ability to be self-sufficient during and after an emergency.

2. Emergency planning is most effective when the abilities and strengths of all the community members are built into the planning process. Representatives of the special needs support system can assist by:
 - Developing, maintaining, and practicing emergency plans.
 - Educating people with special needs on self-preparedness and realistic expectations of emergency services.
 - _____
 - a) Writing annexes related to shelters and evacuation for the jurisdiction's Emergency Operations Plan.
 - b) Partnering with emergency professionals to promote the inclusion of special needs populations in local emergency planning.
 - c) Mobilizing emergency equipment for availability and utilization during and after an actual emergency.
 - d) Training doctors and nurses on the Emergency Operations Plan.

3. If a person is evacuated from his or her home, the first choice for shelter will probably be at a:
- a) Public emergency shelter.
 - b) Special needs shelter.
 - c) Friend's or relative's house.
 - d) Medical shelter.
4. Radio and television stations are mandated by the Federal Communications Commission to have Emergency Alert System equipment to issue national alerts, _____
- a) And must transmit all emergency messages promptly.
 - b) And must ensure that all messages have reached their target audience.
 - c) But may opt to issue messages pertaining to National security.
 - d) But may choose whether to transmit local warnings.
5. Local resources can become quickly overwhelmed by an emergency and may not be able to reach all people who need assistance immediately. Everyone should be prepared to:
- a) Be self-sufficient for at least 72 hours.
 - b) Contact their local office of emergency management.
 - c) Complete a copy of the Emergency Operations Plan for their community.
 - d) Create a safe room within their home.
6. General population shelters should:
- a) Exclude people with disabilities.
 - b) Send people with disabilities to hospitals.
 - c) Be as inclusive as possible.
 - d) Provide comprehensive social services.

7. Special needs registries involve people, who meet specified criteria, voluntarily listing themselves so that local emergency authorities are aware of their presence. Special needs registries can be used for:
- Pre-emergency outreach,
 - Alerting citizens of impending emergencies,
 - Assisting in evacuations, or
 - _____
- a) Reassuring families and friends that special needs populations are safe during an emergency.
- b) Providing emergency services, such as transportation or health care during a disaster.
- c) Avoiding time consuming and complicated legal action if special needs populations are not promptly evacuated.
- d) Encouraging special needs populations to become involved in their communities.
8. There may be individuals with special needs in the community you are not aware of because they are new to the area, their situation has changed, they recently have been released from a medical or care facility or _____
- a) They are temporarily disabled.
- b) They do not wish to be labeled as disabled.
- c) They do not have a support network.
- d) They are functioning independently.
9. The centerpiece of emergency management is an all-hazard emergency management plan, commonly referred to as an:
- a) Communication Plan.
- b) Disaster Plan.
- c) Emergency Operations Plan.
- d) State Mitigation Plan.

10. The vulnerabilities and risks created by hazards can have lasting effects on people, their property, and their surroundings. Types of lasting effects might include,:

- Isolation of people due to the loss of phone lines or other communication systems.
- Creation of travel barriers brought on by changes to the surface of a street or sidewalk, or by the shutting down of transportation systems

- _____

- a) Creation of homelessness due to damaged buildings or structures.
- b) Chemical, radiological, or biological dangers.
- c) Increased demand for water and electricity and other resources.
- d) Causing harm, instilling fear, and undermining a sense of security.

11. One in five Americans has a disability related to:

- a) Hearing loss, limited vision, or limited mobility.
- b) Advanced age and health limitations.
- c) Transportation, work, or self-care.
- d) Homelessness or limited English proficiency.

12. The location of a shelter may impact:

- a) Accessibility traveling to the shelter.
- b) Accommodations within the shelter.
- c) Length of time the shelter is open.
- d) Number of people allowed in the shelter.

13. A substantial barrier to anyone during an evacuation is:

- a) Not knowing what to do or where to go.
- b) Slow moving traffic.
- c) Poor sense of direction.
- d) High price of gas.

14. Unique challenges can impede the ability of a person with special needs to be self-sufficient before, during, and after an emergency. Examples of unique challenges might include:

- A person with limited vision or who is blind may not see written or posted emergency information or warnings.
 - A person who is hearing-impaired or deaf may not hear emergency information or warnings.
 - A person with a mobility impairment may not be able to exit rapidly or evacuate without assistance.
 - A person with health issues may use a medical device that runs on electricity (e.g., respirator) and may need a generator during an emergency.
 - _____
- a) A person with limited English proficiency may not be able to understand or follow evacuation instructions.
 - b) A person who is homeless may not have access to a radio or television to receive emergency warnings.
 - c) A person with cognitive impairments or learning disabilities may not understand or be able to follow emergency instructions.
 - d) A person who is elderly may not be willing to comply with evacuation and sheltering instructions.

15. Early notification of an evacuation is important for the special needs population because:

- a) Emergency management needs to identify each person with a special need during the emergency.
- b) Some people with special needs will need to practice the evacuation procedures before evacuating.
- c) Persons with special needs may not want to evacuate.
- d) Some people with special needs require more time to evacuate.

16. Evacuation devices are used to:

- a) Transport people down staircases and out of buildings.
- b) Make vans accessible to people with wheelchairs.
- c) Execute the "cradle carry" method down staircases.
- d) Navigate around obstacles such as debris or fallen trees.

17. Evacuation plans for the special needs population should go beyond evacuating from a building and address:

- a) Medical care for injured people.
- b) How people will get home.
- c) Hazard identification for the neighborhood.
- d) Accessible housing for special needs population.

18. Evacuation drills can serve as a(n):

- a) Concept of operations.
- b) Emergency Operations Plan.
- c) Evaluation tool.
- d) Full-scale exercise.

19. Transfer trauma may occur because a person:

- a) Has a cognitive disability and is frightened by the hazard warning.
- b) Has a medical condition that has been exacerbated by the emergency.
- c) Is notified of a potential hazard.
- d) Is evacuated suddenly and is confused and disoriented by the situation.

20. Security measures following an emergency can create barriers for the special needs population by:

- a) Requiring identification before entering buildings.
- b) Delaying departing or arriving airline flights.
- c) Examining bags and briefcases.
- d) Blocking areas and preventing travel through or around the area.

21. The first response to an emergency is to:

- a) Review your emergency plan.
- b) Notify the public that a potential danger exists and take action to protect life and property.
- c) Notify emergency responders of evacuation procedures.
- d) Contact the Federal Emergency Management Agency and request a Presidential declaration.

22. Effective warnings reach:

- a) Every person no matter what they are doing or where they are located.
- b) First responders and other emergency personnel deployed to the emergency.
- c) Highly populated areas first, then the rest of the community if time allows.
- d) National, State, and local authorities.

23. The NOAA Weather Radio can be adapted for people with special needs to:

- a) Convert warnings into multiple languages.
- b) Convey warnings through an auditory system in the radio.
- c) Provide daily messages and updates on potential weather hazards and emergency announcements.
- d) Convey warnings through visual and vibrating alarms and convert weather messages into large print or Braille.

24. Accessible technology can turn _____ into warning devices.

- a) Specialized radios
- b) Public address systems
- c) Everyday equipment
- d) Public broadcasting

25. Which special needs group is at highest risk of not receiving emergency warnings?

- a) The more than 8 million American who have limited vision.
- b) The more than 28 million Americans who are deaf or hard of hearing.
- c) The more than 1.5 million wheelchair users.
- d) The more than 4 million people who require mobility aids.

26. Communication trees can be used to channel information between the special needs population and emergency management, and are generally based on:

- a) Internal notification and call-down systems.
- b) The Emergency Operations Plan.
- c) Utility companies operating procedures.
- d) Local 911 systems.

27. An emergency communication plan for the special needs population should:

- a) Rely primarily on hand-held radios and the Web to disseminate information.
- b) Take into account power loss and include redundancy or backup plans.
- c) Register special populations using 911 during an emergency.
- d) Require local broadcasting stations to transmit local warnings.

28. Devastation to neighborhoods and communities can disrupt the daily lives of the residents. Schools, community and senior centers, medical facilities, and other services may shut down due to:

- a) Lack of on-site staff and personnel.
- b) The presence of chemical, biological, or radiological hazards.
- c) Loss of power, disruption of transportation, or damage to the building.
- d) Recommendations from emergency management officials.

29. Emergency management is the assessment, analysis, planning, and assignment of available resources to:

- a) Comply with local, State, and Federal regulations for response to incidents of national significance.
- b) Take sustained actions to reduce or eliminate risks to people and property from natural and man-made disasters.
- c) Create one plan that encompasses all hazards in order to be prepared for whatever happens in the future.
- d) Prevent, prepare for, respond to, recover from, and mitigate the effects of all types of hazards or emergencies.

30. Successful emergency management relies on careful planning. The emergency planning process is a continual process that includes four steps:

- Analyze hazards to identify those that threaten your community.
 - Develop a basic all-hazard plan and implementing instructions.
 - Test and evaluate the plan through training and exercises.
 - _____
- a) Maintain the plan to keep it current with changing needs and requirements.
 - b) Solicit guidance on the components of the emergency management plan from FEMA, and State and local jurisdictions.
 - c) Establish a planning team and identify an individual or group to be in charge of the plan.
 - d) Coordinate with individuals, community agencies, advocacy groups, and organizations associated with special needs populations.